

EARLY'S GREAT RAID.

He Advances Through Maryland, Pillages and Plunders the Citizens, and Levies Blackmail on Frederick City.

BATTLE OF MONOCACY.

The Union Forces Under Gen. Lew Wallace Stubbornly Contest the Field Against Overpowering Numbers.

WALLACE RETREATS.

Narrow Escape from Capture of Gen. E. B. Tyler and His Staff and Orderlies.

BY E. Y. GOLDSBOROUGH, FIRST LIEUTENANT AND AID-DE-CAMP; PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND, G. A. R., FREDERICK, MD.

PREFACE.

TIME has healed the scars of war and made it impossible for even those of the rising generation now living near the fields upon which the great battles of the late war took place to realize the almost hourly excitement and nervous strain to which those who lived in the same localities during the war were subjected.

The residents of Frederick City, Md., and of the country south and west of it lying along the Potomac River, were kept in a continual state of alarm by almost daily rumors, such as "the rebels are crossing the Potomac at Williamsport," or at some other ford along the river.

On Sunday morning, July 3, 1864, the quiet little City of Frederick was startled by the report of a battle between the Federal and rebel forces at Leesport, Va., near the Potomac River.

Monday, July 4, the news that the rebels were at Boonsboro, about 16 miles west of Frederick, spread like wildfire, and Union citizens who were afraid to remain hurriedly packed their valuables and prepared to leave as quickly as possible for Baltimore, or, if need be, further north, for safety.

Whilst with my regiment in the Army of the Potomac in September, 1863, the Union Party nominated me for the office of the "State's Attorney" for Frederick County, Md., and I was elected at the election in November following. My health had been seriously impaired by severe illness contracted in the swamps of Virginia, and I received an honorable discharge as First Lieutenant, Co. E, 8th Md. Dec. 23, 1863. I returned home, and on Jan. 1, 1864, entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office. July 4, 1864, when it was reported that the rebels were coming, although holding the office of the "State's Attorney" of the County, I

VOLUNTEERED MY SERVICES to Maj. Yellott, Provost-Marshal of the city, for duty wherever needed, and was put in command of a battalion of infantry, with instructions to march to Monocacy Junction and report to Brig.-Gen. E. B. Tyler, who was organizing a force there of such troops as could be brought together.

I performed this duty, and being thoroughly equipped with horse, uniform and arms, and because of my former military experience in the Army of the Potomac and thorough knowledge of the country, Gen. Tyler requested that I would accept a position on his staff, which I did, and served as volunteer Aid-de-Camp, without a commission and without pay (except for a horse lost in the fight), during the battle and afterwards until the invasion was over and the rebels had returned to Virginia.

As a recognition of my services Gen. Tyler sent me an autograph letter of thanks, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE, EIGHTH CORPS, BALTIMORE, July 21, 1864.
Lieut. E. Y. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Frederick City, Md.

LIEUTENANT: I enclose the first laurel moment to formally acknowledge my indebtedness to you for the valuable services rendered while serving on my staff as volunteer Aid-de-Camp in the late invasion of Maryland, a duty already too long neglected, but trusting your knowledge of the numerous duties I have been called upon to perform since our escape will be a sufficient apology for the delay. I desire to assure you that my thanks are no less heartfelt, or your services any less appreciated. On the contrary, allow me to say that I feel very grateful, and the members of my staff serving with you fully appreciate your valuable services, and I therefore desire to tender you our united thanks for the faithful discharge of the duties assigned you.

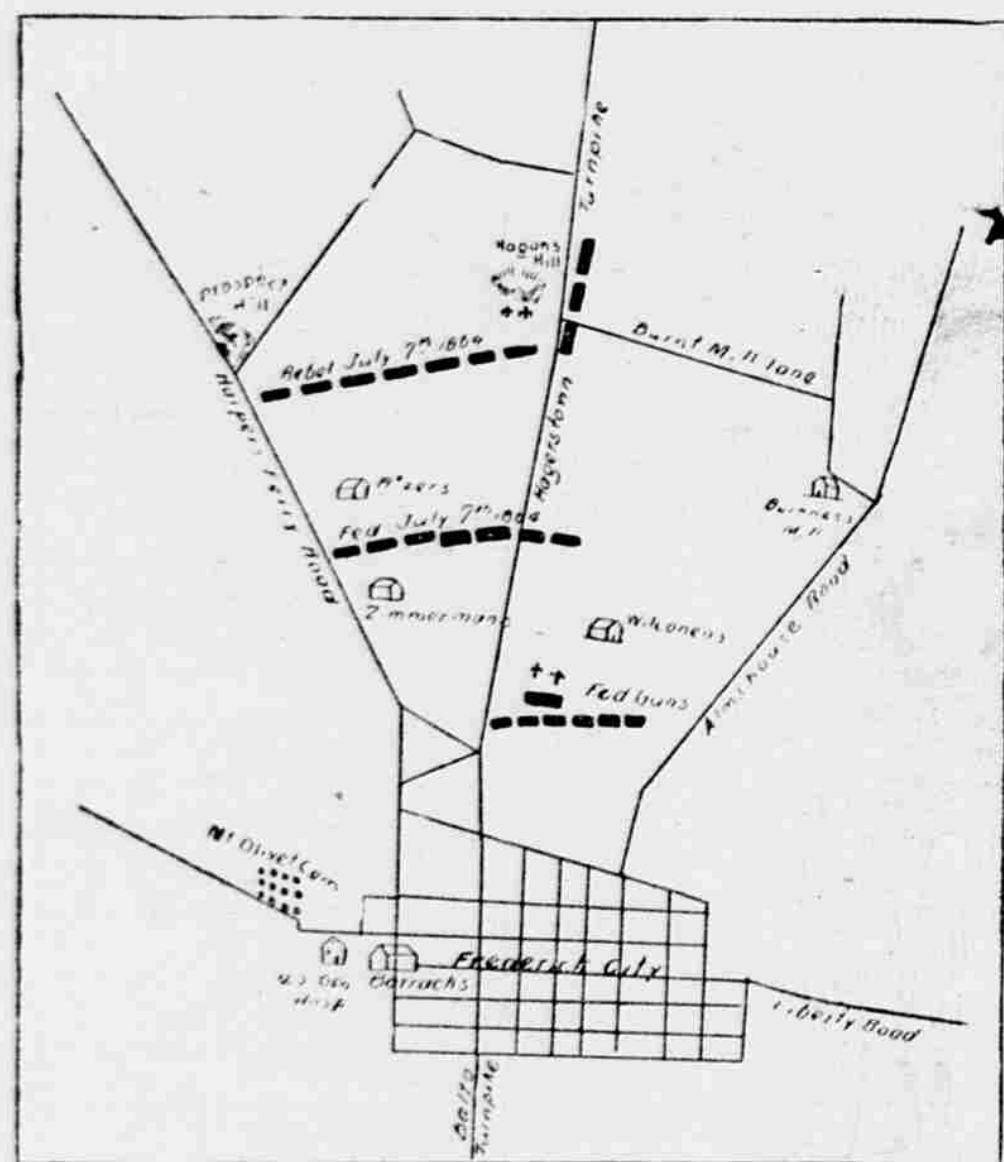
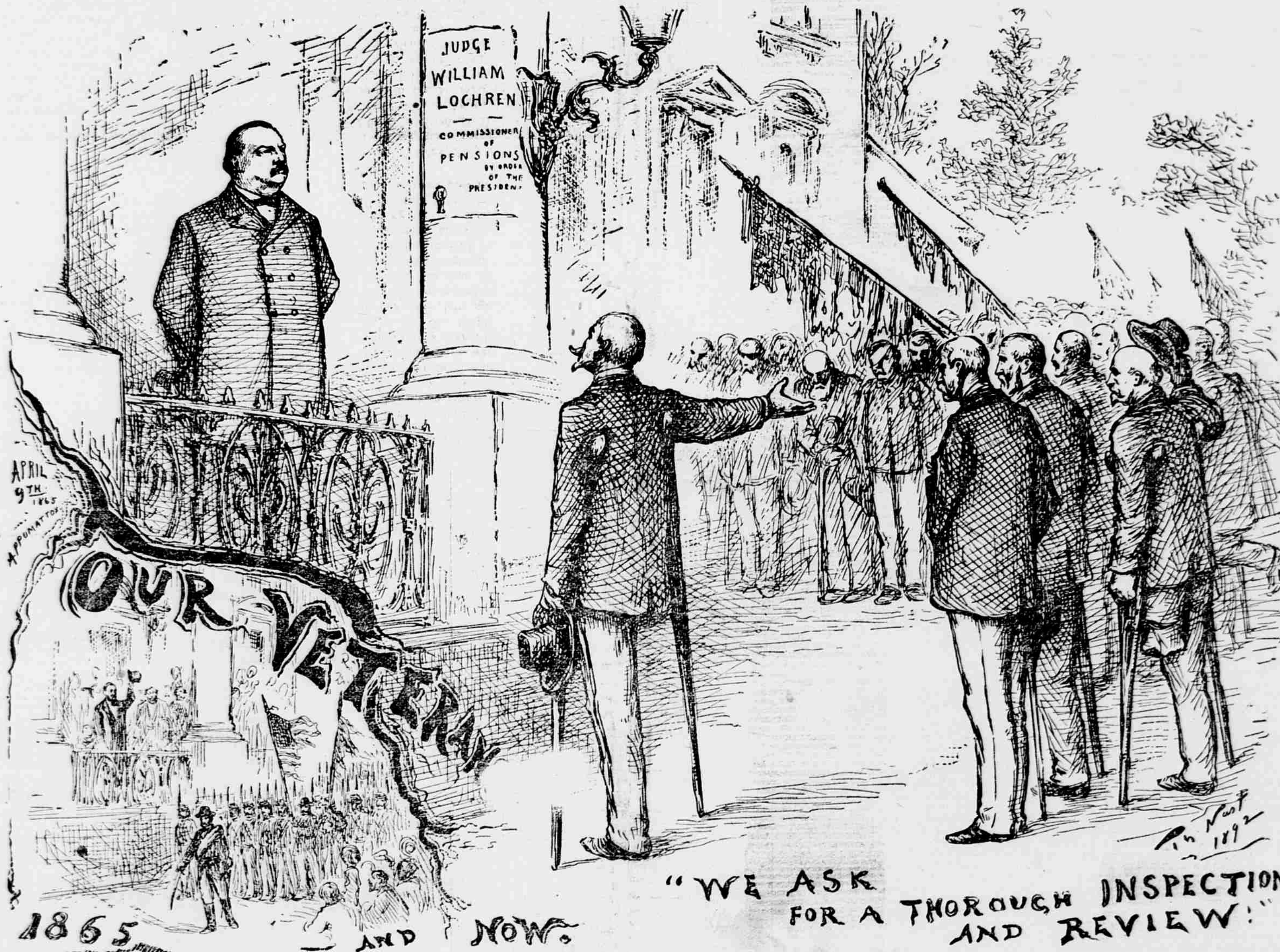
I am, Lieutenant, very respectfully,
E. B. TYLER, Brigadier-General.

THE BATTLE OF MONOCACY.

Acting upon information that a column of rebel cavalry that had been raiding in Pennsylvania was moving toward Frederick City, on the way to Washington or Baltimore, Gen. Wallace determined to concentrate his command at Monocacy Junction.

Gen. E. B. Tyler, commanding First Separate Brigade, Eighth Corps, began to strengthen his position, and threw out pickets to meet the enemy wherever it seemed likely they would come.

On Monday, July 4, and Tuesday, July 5, a few squads of cavalry on detached duty about Frederick City were sent out as scouting parties, to ascertain the location and



SHOWING POSITIONS OF FEDERAL AND REBEL TROOPS WEST OF FREDERICK JULY 7, 1864.

strength of the rebels in Middletown Valley and as far as South Mountain.

In the meantime the force at Monocacy Junction was being increased by small additions, including three dismounted batteries brought from Monrovia, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on Tuesday night, July 5.

On Wednesday, July 6, Maj.-Gen. Lew Wallace came to Monocacy Junction and assumed command by virtue of his superior rank, and established Headquarters in the frame house on the east bank of the Monocacy River.

Our forces at Monocacy on the evening of July 6 amounted to about 2,500 men, composed as follows: 3d Md. Potomac Home Brigade, Col. Charles Gilpin; 11th Md. (100-day men), Col. Landsstreet; seven companies of the 149th and three companies of the 14th Ohio National Guard, consolidated temporarily, under Col. A. L. Brown; Capt. Alexander's (Md.) battery, six guns, and 100 men of the 159th Ohio National Guard (serving as mounted infantry), commanded by Capt. E. H. Leib, 5th U. S. Cav., and Capt. H. S. Allen; Lieut.-Col. Clendennin's squadron of the 8th Ill. Cav. of 250 men, and four companies of the 1st Potomac Home Brigade, about 200 strong, under Capt. Brown.

On Thursday, July 7, Lieut.-Col. Clendennin, with the 8th Ill. Cav., and Lieut. Leary, with a section of Alexander's battery, had a skirmish with the rebels on Catocin Mountain and in Middletown Valley, and in the afternoon the 3d Md. P. H. B., the 8th Ill. Cav., and three guns of Alexander's battery and Capt. Lieb's mounted infantry had a fight with a strong column of the rebel advance force about one mile west of Frederick City, between the Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown turnpike roads, near Prospect Hill. (See position on map of July 7.)

After a sharp engagement of about four hours, during which the rebels threw a number of shells into Frederick City, our battery dismounted one of the rebel guns and silenced their artillery, and they were driven back to the mountain by a charge by the 3d Md. P. H. B., under Col. Gilpin. Our loss during the day was two men killed, one officer and 17 men wounded; whilst the rebels reported loss was 140 killed and wounded. Thursday night Col. Gilpin's regiment, Col. Clendennin, with the 8th Ill. Cav., Capt. Leib's mounted infantry, and Alexander's battery, resting on their arms, remained in the western suburbs of Frederick City, near the ground where they had fought during the afternoon.

Early the next morning (Friday, July 8) the 144th and 149th Ohio regiments, part of the force that had been collected at the Monocacy Junction, marched from the junction along the east bank of the Monocacy, across the Stone Bridge, and by way of the Baltimore turnpike into Frederick City, under command of Brig.-Gen. E. B. Tyler, to support the 3d Md. P. H. B., three guns of Alexander's battery, the 8th Ill. Cav., under Lieut.-Col. Clendennin, and the mounted infantry under Capt. Leib.

OUR CAVALRY SKIRMISHED

with the rebel cavalry during the day along Catocin Mountain near Rocky Spring Schoolhouse, and the artillery stationed near the city limits on the north side of the road had a spirited fight with a rebel battery on Hagan's Hill, about a mile west of the city, on the south side of the Hagerstown road (see map for positions of July 8), killing a number of their men and horses, with a loss on our side of one officer and one man killed and seven men wounded.

As the day advanced we found that we

were opposing an army entirely too strong to be checked by our small command.

Toward evening all our quartermaster and commissary stores were sent away, and at night the troops were quietly withdrawn from Frederick City and marched by the same route over which we had come in the morning, back to Monocacy Junction, where it was determined we would make a stand the next day. After we withdrew the rebels came in and took possession of Frederick City.

That Friday evening the Third Division of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, Brig.-Gen. James B. Ricketts commanding, reached Monocacy Junction, having been sent up from the Army of the Potomac, comprising the following commands:

First Brigade—Col. W. S. Truxee commanding, 1,750 men—106th N. Y., Col. Paine; 151st N. Y., Col. Emerson; 14th N. J., Lieut.-Col. Hall; 10th Vt., Col. Henry; 87th Pa., Lieut.-Col. Stable.

Second Brigade—1,600 men, Col. McClennan commanding—128th Pa.; 9th N. Y., Col. Seward; 126th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Ehrig; 110th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Binkley, and a detachment of the 122d Ohio, Second Lieut. Gibson; total, 3,350 men; increasing our numbers to about 5,850 infantry, Alexander's Maryland battery of six three-inch rifle guns, and a 24-pound brass Howitzer, that was placed near the blockhouse on the east bank of the Monocacy.

The residue of the Third Division of the Sixth Corps, it was reported, would arrive the next day. It came up to Monrovia, but did not take part in the battle.

On Saturday morning, July 9, we found that the enemy had followed us closely, and picket-firing began soon after daylight.

From their friends in Frederick (the rebel sympathizers) they had obtained information of our movements and strength, and with their vastly superior numbers, estimated at about 30,000 men, they doubtless thought it would be an easy task to annihilate us whenever they concluded to do so. Our line, somewhat in the form of a semi-circle, extended from Baker's farm, on the Georgetown turnpike, to the Monocacy Junction; thence along the east bank of the Monocacy River to the Stone Bridge on the Baltimore turnpike, and to Hughes's Ford beyond, a distance of about six miles in all, with a picket-line on the west side of the river, holding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at the Y formed by the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the branch road from Frederick City, to protect the turnpike bridge and the (iron) railroad bridge, that the rebels might not use them to cross a force over.

TO BREAK OUR CENTER,

and also a picket-line on the Baltimore turnpike, on the west side of Monocacy, guarding the Stone Bridge, to prevent them from getting in on our right flank. Our position on the left from Baker's farm to Monocacy Junction extended along the crest of a range of hills overlooking the valleys beyond; and yet, with our small numbers and a necessarily weak and long-drawn-out line, to cover a front of about two miles, with probably 3,000 men, the Georgetown or Washington turnpike, the road that the enemy would use on their way to the Capital, was so well guarded

that it was not till late in the afternoon that we were compelled to abandon it.

Although there had been skirmish-firing earlier, the fight really began about 9 o'clock on our center, and the rebels were detained, securing the \$200,000 which they had levied upon the City of Frederick, with the threat that the city would be sacked and burned unless it was paid, so that their main body did not reach the battlefield until after noon.

About 9 o'clock in the morning a rifle gun posted on a hillock between two trees a little west of the Frederick branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on what was then known as the Cronise farm, opened fire upon our Headquarters near the railroad bridge, the first shot mortally wounding two men of the 151st N. Y. Their range was so accurate that we were soon compelled to change Headquarters to a position near the blockhouse on the north side of the railroad, and to move some troops that were near the old warehouse on the south side of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad nearer to our Headquarters, that they might have the protection of the hill formed by the west bank of the Monocacy, which at that point rises to quite a height above the river.

At the Stone Bridge, on the Baltimore turnpike, Col. Brown, commanding the 144th and 149th Ohio, deployed a skirmish-line along the crest of the ridge on the west side of the Monocacy at daybreak, and having placed a strong guard at Crum's Ford, about a mile above the railroad bridge, made such other dispositions of his forces as seemed necessary to enable him to hold his position.

At about 6 a. m., a force of the enemy having marched from Frederick, threw out a skirmish-line and opened fire on our men. Later in the morning a force of rebel cavalry attempted to cross at Crum's Ford and

turn our left; but Col. Brown sent Co. E of the 149th Ohio and the mounted infantry under Capt. Leib to reinforce the infantry guard under Capt. McGinnis, holding the ford, and the enemy were driven back and prevented from crossing the river, and withdrew.

About 500 yards west of the ridge on which our skirmish-line deployed, is another parallel ridge with a little valley between, extending north of the turnpike and breaking off into a wider range of lowland to the Monocacy River at our extreme right. On this ridge, on the north side of the turnpike, stood a dwelling-house, in which

A FORCE OF REBEL SHARPSHOOTERS was located, where they had excellent protection, and from which, through holes pierced in the chinking between the logs, their guns commanded a complete range of the ridge behind which our skirmish-line was deployed. So accurate was their fire that it was dangerous for our men to even show their heads above the hilltop.

About noon, having massed a heavy force of infantry on the left of our skirmish-line defending the Stone Bridge, they deployed and advanced upon us. The superiority of their numbers enabled them to force back our left and secure an enfilading fire upon our line. To regain the position we had lost, Co. B, 149th Ohio, was ordered to charge the enemy with fixed bayonets, which they did, but were repulsed. Cos. B, I and G of the 144th Ohio were sent to reinforce Co. B, and the rebels were routed.

As soon as the artillery opened on our Headquarters, near the railroad bridge, a body of rebel sharpshooters who had taken possession of Best's barn, on the west side of the Georgetown turnpike, began to pick off our skirmishers defending the railroad from

(Continued on third page.)

HISTORY OF THE CORPS.

How They Were Formed and of What Troops Composed; the Casualties and Rosters of Corps, Division and Brigade Commanders.

THE FIFTEENTH CORPS.

Siege and Surrender of Vicksburg—The Jackson, Miss., Campaign—Transfer of Corps to Chattanooga, Tenn.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga—Ringgold Campaign—Battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain—Engagement at Ringgold Gap.

(Continued from last week.)



AFTER the unsuccessful assault of the 22d on Vicksburg, Gen. Grant determined upon a regular siege, and at once took the necessary steps to that end. Measures were taken to guard against any attack from the rear by Johnston, Osterhaus's Division, of the Thirteenth Corps, was sent to guard the Big Black River, and on the 26th an expedition consisting of six brigades, three each from the Fifteenth and

Seventeenth Corps, under command of Gen. Blair, was formed to march to the northeast between the Yazoo and Big Black Rivers, to break up whatever force Johnston might have in that region. Blair reached Mechanicville on the 28th, where he had a slight skirmish with a small party of the enemy, but becoming satisfied that no large body



GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

was between the Yazoo and the Big Black, returned to Haines's Bluff by way of the Yazoo Valley, destroying all supplies that could be of use to the enemy.

As soon as Grant had made his position before Vicksburg as strong against a sortie from the enemy, as his works were against an assault, he placed Gen. Sherman in command of the troops designated to operate against Johnston. The reinforcements received from the North left him a large reserve force, after the complete investment of Vicksburg, for this purpose, and it was Grant's intention to attack Johnston the moment Vicksburg was in his possession.

JACKSON, MISS.

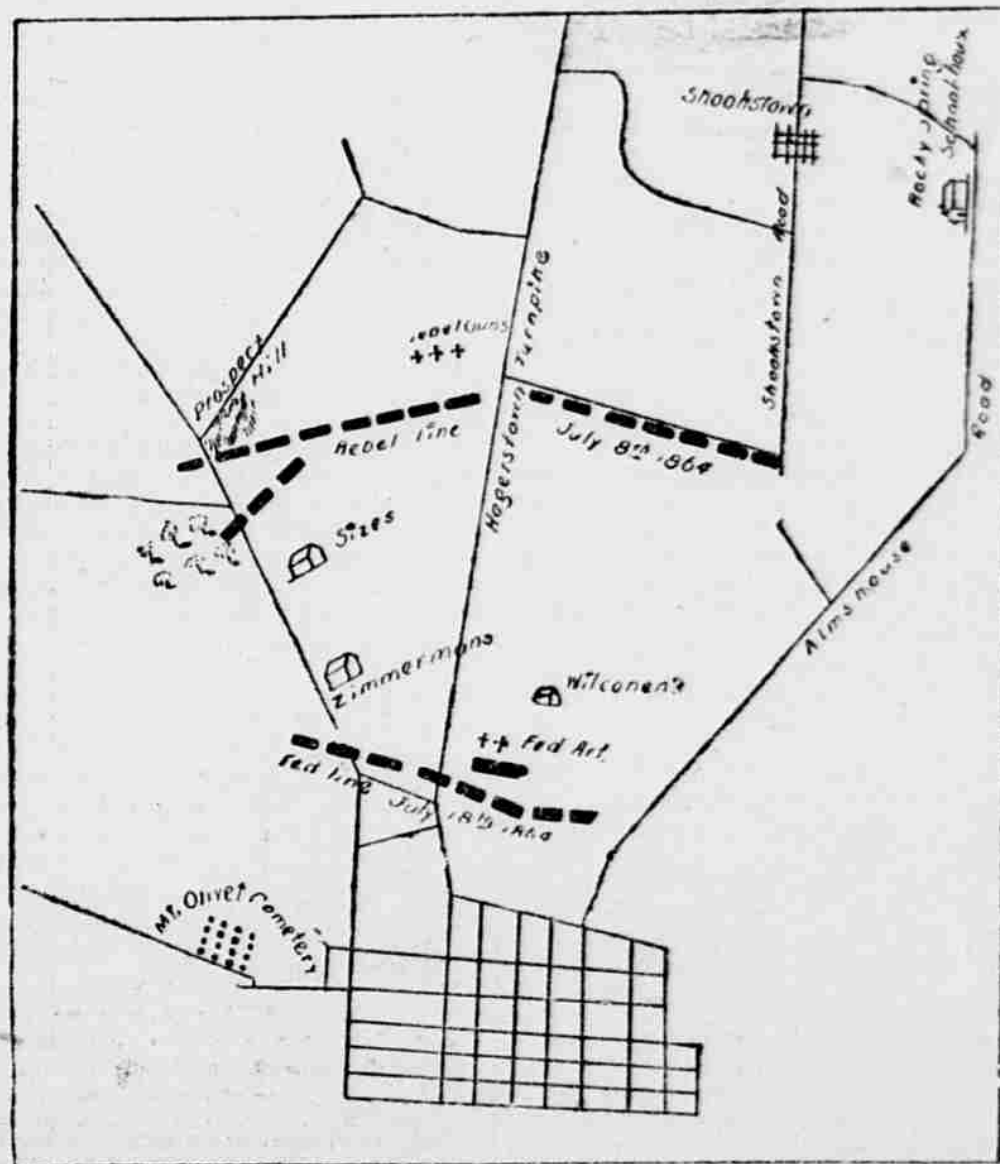
It is hardly necessary to recite the particulars and incidents of the siege. Vicksburg was surrendered on the 4th of July, and on the afternoon of that day Sherman moved with the Ninth, Tenth and Fifteenth Corps, with two divisions of the Sixteenth, one attached to the Ninth, the other to the Thirteenth Corps, to attack Johnston, and by the morning of the 13th of July the enemy was completely invested in Jackson, and the Union forces were in



GEN. P. J. OSTERHAUS.

full possession of all the roads leading to the place on the west bank of the Pearl River.

When Johnston saw that preparations were making for a siege, he issued orders on the 16th to withdraw across the bridges over Pearl River within his own lines, and during the night this movement was executed. It was not detected until 7 a. m. the next day, by which time he was well on his way. Sherman at once sent a detach-



SHOWING FEDERAL AND REBEL LINES OF BATTLE JULY 8, 1864.